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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1913.

Six cents! Marked down!

Alas, Mr. Newett knows it now!

But he put out a fine line of talk in acknowledging his error.

And no one begrudges Theodore Roosevelt the vindication which he received.

It is not the most pleasant thing in the world to be called a drunkard or something approaching that.

The country as a whole, regardless of political affiliation, is glad that the former president was so successful in proving his case.

Formerly they accused the Central Vermont of going too slowly; now they are beginning to fear its trains go too fast—sometimes. The run down from Roxbury heights is a regular speedway.

The grape juice business has taken on a grand boom since a certain dinner given in Washington by Secretary of State Bryan to ambassadors from foreign lands, and not a few of the makers of the beverage took advantage of the opportunity to advertise their product by sending cases of grape juice to the secretary of state. So that is one result of the Bryan edict concerning the serving of liquors.

Postmaster General Burleson's charge that his predecessor left a deficit of \$750,000 instead of leaving the department on a paying basis is calculated to cause considerable of a rumpus if Hitchcock has the courage to back up his sweeping claims for praise during the close of his administration of the department. The public, irrespective of party, would like to know what he has got to say about Burleson's statement.

The wonderful performance of John Paul Jones, that splendid Cornell athlete at the intercollegiate games at Cambridge, Saturday, raises the question whether human muscle and endurance has not about reached its limit and whether further breaking of records is not impossible. The Cornell runner's time of four minutes and fourteen and two-fifths seconds in the mile run was marvellous and stamps him as one of the world's greatest performers in that line of athletics. It will be many a day before that record for the mile run is beaten.

Little has been said about it, but the fact remains that wireless communication again played a prominent part in rescue work at sea when the steamer Haverford struck a rock off the coast of Ireland and started to sink. The wireless signals of distress were picked up quickly and vessels set out to the rescue, taking off the last of a thousand passengers when the water had reached a depth of fifteen feet in the fore hold. Before the discovery of wireless communication, the passengers would have been compelled to trust themselves to the mercy of the sea as they set out in small boats. A splendid thing is the wireless.

BOSTON AS A PORT OF ENTRY.

The arrival of the ocean liner Cincinnati at Boston from a port of continental Europe is an event of more than usual import to the "hub of New England" and, therefore, in a lesser degree, to the section of which Boston is the metropolis. It means that for the first time Boston has direct passenger transportation to and from the great ports of the north of Europe, in addition to those of the British Isles, thus bringing to Boston some of the prestige which has so long been New York's because of almost exclusive control of this kind of transportation. The establishment of that line of the Hamburg-American company may mean eventually that other direct communication with ports of continental Europe will be established at



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You go to the dry goods merchant for your silks, cottons and linen goods; to the grocery for your sugar, teas and other groceries; the shoe store for your shoes and rubbers; the clothier for your suits, hats and neckties. Why not? Go to the Drug Store for your medicines?

WE KEEP A DRUG STORE.

D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist"
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American clothes are the standard of the world, and we keep up the standard, as our spring styles will prove to you. It's not possible in the highest type of manufacturing to produce better suits than we show from \$15 to \$35. Light-weight overcoats, too, from \$5 to \$25.

Come in to-day just to get posted. Lots of new styles on display.

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We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing

F. H. Rogers & Co.

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Boston, adding a great impetus to the business life of the city.

That Boston was able to attract the Hamburg-American line is the result of great and concerted effort on the part of many people, as the Boston Transcript points out in the following:

The real significance of yesterday's ceremonies on the new pier is that of a community awakened to its commercial responsibilities and possibilities, as a community. Boston has seen that the time has assed when these important and comprehensive developments can be entrusted to private initiative. Each year adds new hands to the welding of all the nations into a single commercial unit. If we would prosper, we must prosper as a community, and to prosper as a community our business must more and more be conducted by and for the community (or commonwealth) as a whole. For those with the wit to read the language of yesterday's ceremonies, they are fraught with promise of a new order, a new order, in which the individual, without having lost any of that dearly-bought liberty for which the nineteenth century fought its intellectual battles, will enjoy a greater liberty through a wise regulation of great commercial undertakings to community ends.

The remainder of New England is glad to see this re-awakened spirit in Boston, for it means that the spirit will spread throughout all the bounds of New England which receive an impetus from Boston business life, and it must result in the development of new activity. Hail to the greater Boston—greater in spirit!

CURRENT COMMENT

Mr. Bryan's Note.

Late last night Secretary Bryan sent to Ambassador Chinda the reply of the United States government to the Japanese protest against California's recent legislation. Curiously enough, Mr. Bryan is keeping his reply a secret, although its nature may be readily conjectured. The administration has done its best with an obstinate state government. For relief the courts may still be appealed to. New treaty negotiations may be opened. This is about all Bryan can say. A large element in California is dissatisfied with the Webb law, because not radical enough, and desires to subject it to referendum. A correspondingly aggressive element in Japan is pressing the Mikado's government to hold firmly for the maintenance of the rights of its subjects.

The apostles of liberalism of several generations ago argued that when kingly power was superseded by that of the people a great stride would be made towards peace. They reasoned that autocratic governments directed strife, the burden of which did not have to bear, but that with the people once deciding questions of peace and war the outcome would be different. This theory has not been supported by much later experience. In all such controversies as this, the more popular the mechanism of government the more surely jingoistic the decision. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson, and perhaps California's governor, could be reasonable enough with Japan, but the voters of the Pacific slope are evidently disposed to brook no compromise. Probably a similar situation exists in Japan, at least to the extent that its government has become popular.

Pugilism and Boxing
 The death of Luther McCarty in the prize ring is but one more proof of present day pugilism. That is not saying that pugilism was free from ferocity in former days, nor that never before was a pugilist killed in fight; but it is not lamentable that the advancing civilization of which we boast has not yet carried us a little farther from the jungle? Rules have been made repeatedly to diminish the danger inherent in fist fights for money and public applause, yet the danger cannot be eliminated; and patrons of these spectacles have no such that it should be, as the principal attraction for them is the infliction of injury on the fighters. These have to batter each other's bodies as badly as possible for the delectation of their admirers, and he who won can "take punishment" as if his flesh had not been so acclimated a hero. The common prize

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A PICTURE OF TILDEN.

A Man of Many Fine Qualities As One Friend Knew Him.

It would be hard to find a character farther from that of a subtle schemer—sitting behind his screen and pulling his wires—which his political and party enemies discovered him to be as soon as he began to get in the way of the machine and obstruct the march of the self-elect. His confidences were not of his own making. His deliberation was unfeeling and sometimes it carried the idea of indecision, not to say actual love of procrastination.

But in my experience with him I found that he usually ended where he began, and it was no more difficult for those whom he trusted to divine the bias of his mind where he thought it best to reserve its conclusions. I do not think that in any great affair he ever hesitated longer than the gravity of the case required of a prudent man, or that he clung over-tenaciously to both horns of the dilemma, as his professional training and instinct might lead him to do, and did certainly expose him to the accusation of doing.

He was a philosopher and took the world as he found it. He rarely complained and never inveighed. He had a discriminating way of balancing men's good and bad qualities and of giving each the benefit of a generous accounting, and a just way of expecting no more of a man than it was in him to yield. As he got into deeper water his stature rose to its level, and from his exclusion from the presidency in 1877 to his renunciation of public affairs in 1884, and his death in 1886, his walks and ways might have been a study for all who would learn life's true lessons and know the real sources of honor, happiness and fame.—Henry Watterson in May Century.

LEAD AND ZINC IN KANSAS.

Production in 1912 Over Million and a Half Dollars.

The value of the mine output of lead and zinc in Kansas in 1912 was \$1,680,744, compared with \$1,428,318 in 1911, according to J. P. Dunlop of the United States geological survey.

The quantity of ore or "dirt" treated was approximately 774,000 tons. The quantity of concentrates sold and the value in 1912 were as follows:

	Short tons	Value
Galena concentrates	3,003	\$158,798
Lead carbonate concentrates	33	1,335
Sphalerite concentrates	21,258	1,005,509
Zinc carbonate and silicate concentrates	125	3,132

The recoverable metal content of the lead and zinc concentrates was 2,371 short tons of lead, valued at \$213,390 and 10,633 tons of spelter, valued at \$1,467,354.

Many of the mines in the Badger-Peacock district were inactive in 1912, and the production was small compared with that of other recent years. The Lawton district doubled its 1911 output. The yield of galena concentrates in the Galena district was 650 tons less than in 1911, but the sale of sphalerite concentrates increased 1,394 tons in 1912 and the value was much greater because the average price paid was about \$11 a ton more than in 1911.

The Man Born in December

should this month get his life insurance, as six months from his birthday he rates at the next age. Prompt action will save money as well as take advantage of present good health. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual), S. S. Ballard, general agent, Lawrence building, Montpelier, Vt.

THE DRUG HABIT.

There Is Great Lack of Uniformity in State Laws.

Examination of the laws which control the sale of opium and cocaine in the several states show that there is a most extraordinary lack of uniformity. In many states antinarcotic laws are so comprehensive that were an attempt made to enforce the law literally it would result in the fine or imprisonment of practically all the retail druggists. On the other hand, there are some states in which the exceptions and provisions to the law are so numerous as practically to nullify all efforts to control the traffic in narcotic drugs.

Although in most of the states there is some legislation which aims to abolish the evil, it is all of comparatively recent date, and has not kept pace with the increase in drug addiction. Lack of federal control resulting in various conflicting state laws, or more properly speaking in giving rise to such a diversity of laws that stringency in one state can be overcome by ordering by mail from another state where the laws are less stringent, is undoubtedly the chief reason why our country compares so unfavorably with European countries in respect to the prevalence of morphine addiction.

Since 1860, when the various forms of opium were separately enumerated in the tariff schedule, there has been an increase of 351 per cent. in the importation and consumption of all forms of opium, as against an increase of 133 per cent. in the population. In the United States during the last ten years there has been an annual importation and consumption of opium of over 400,000 pounds. Austria-Hungary, with a population of a little less than half that of ours, consumes annually less than one-hundredth this amount of opium. Germany with sixty million inhabitants consumes only about 17,000 pounds annually, while in Italy with thirty-three millions there is an annual consumption of only about 6,000 pounds. The appalling discrepancy consists in the fact that the most reliable authorities are agreed that one-eighth the amount of opium imported into the United States would amply suffice for the legitimate medical needs of our people. This country manufactures into morphine fully 300,000 pounds of the annual importation, and it is estimated that 80 per cent. of the morphine thus made is used by victims of the habit.

When we consider cocaine, the situation is no less alarming. Koller first introduced this drug to the medical profession in 1884. Thirteen years later was enacted the first legislation in the United States which strove to prevent the indiscriminate sale of the drug. In 1897 Illinois passed a law which made it unlawful to give or sell any cocaine or preparation containing cocaine in any form, except on prescription of a physician or dentist. The impracticability of all the legislation since that time is evidenced by the fact that although cocaine is a drug which is utterly useless except in the hands of the physician or dentist, and should never be prescribed for continuous use under any circumstances even by them, there has nevertheless been such a steady increase in its use that it is now reliably estimated that its illegitimate use alone exceeds 150,000 ounces every year.

A consideration of the evils attendant on the use of morphine and cocaine alone, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, should tend to convince the most ardent advocate of states' rights that legislation regulating the sale of all dangerous habit-forming narcotics should be national in scope and absolutely uniform throughout the country. In matters which affect the health of the nation at large the laws should be made by Congress, and their execution should be in the hands of federal rather than state authorities.

Now is the time to get your screen windows and doors repaired at the C. L. Bugbee mill.

SPECIALS

Four packages Krinkle Corn Flakes 25c
 1 pkg. Grape Nuts and 1 pkg. Post Toasties... 15c
 3 cans Corn 25c
 Nice Pineapples, each 10c
 20 lbs. Sugar \$1.00
 Remember, instead of checks we have cards that we punch, with which you can get NICE RUGS AND ROGERS SILVERWARE.
 We also give a 5 per cent. cash discount.

FRUITS

We have added to our store a Fruit Department, and here you can get all the best and freshest Fruit of the season. Come and investigate.

F. A. NICHOLS & SON,
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JUNE WHITE SALE

— OF —

Women's Cotton Underwear, Cotton Waists, White Dresses, Ladies' White Skirts, Neckwear, White Gloves, Corsets, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Linens, Bed Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Towels, etc.

See the big values in Ladies' and Misses' Combinations and Princess Slips on tables in rear of store. All other Cotton Underwear on second floor.

Note the Following Specials

in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Rain Coats, Linen Coats, Linen Suits, Ladies' Waists, Summer Underwear and Corsets.

Ladies' Rain Coats, special at... \$2.98, \$3.98, \$5.98 up
 See the Waists in our window at .98c, \$1.19 and \$1.25
 Ladies' and Misses' White Dresses, special this week at \$2.98, \$3.75, \$4.98, \$5.98 up
 \$2.00 White Dresses up to 14 years for \$1.50 and \$1.75

Ladies' Separate Skirts

White, Natural Linen, White Pique, Bedford Cord, Skirts specially priced at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.98, \$2.25 up.

Ladies' Wool Skirt at \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98 up
 Children's White Dresses 25c, 50c, 98c, \$1.25 up
 Children's Colored Dresses 25c, 49c up
 Children's Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years, at 59c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Gauze Vests, Pants and Union Suits. 12½c, 25c, 50c
 Sale of Misses' Gauze Vests 3 for 25c
 CORSETS—One case of Corsets just received. Summer Corsets at 50c, 98c. Others at special prices this week.

Women's and Children's Hose

Children's Hose, per pair 12½c, 15c and 25c
 Ask for Ladies' Hose No. 718, 719, 496, Silk Gauze, per pair 25c

Ladies' Silk Hose, best value, per pair 25c, 50c, 75c up to \$2.00
 Hosiery bought here gives satisfaction.

The Vaughan Store



You'll be glad to get just such footwear service as we'll give you here; high quality leathers; correct shapes; the best of shoe-making; careful fitting; comfort; long service; reasonable cost. All these you'll get in WALK-OVER Shoes and you cannot wish for more.

Have you looked at our beautiful lines of new spring Oxfords and Pumps?

We have a full line of White Nubuck and Canvas Shoes and Pumps. Be sure you see them. Barefoot Sandals, 50c to \$1.50.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

Roger's Walk-Over Shoe Store

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If you want to make it so, let us show you our latest in Dining Room Furnishings.

We have a Solid Mahogany Nine-Piece Dining Suite at \$185.00.

We have Quartered Oak Nine-Piece Dining Suites from \$48.50 to \$140.00.

Dining Tables from \$8.00 to \$35.00 each.

Chairs from 68c to \$4.25 each.

China Cabinets from \$16.00 to \$30.00 each.

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A. W. BADGER & COMPANY
 Furnishing Undertakers and Embalmers
 THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE